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## Rowdy Scenes in Halls Of the State Legislature

### Ovation Given Reporter Who Resented Sharp Language.

### BLEASE MADE BITTER SPEECH

### Representative Barnwell, From Charleston, Rushed at Gov- ernor to Resent Insult— Governor Peels Coat.

(By Associated Press.)

Columbia, March 4.—An exciting scene marked the session of the house of representatives tonight when Gov. (Ole) L. Blease went into the hall to reply to certain statements made by W. F. Stevenson in a speech on the asylum problem this morning. Personal encounters at one time seemed likely. When the governor charged that N. B. Barnwell, member of the house from Charleston, was acting in a cowardly manner by raising a technical point that the chief executive was not acting within the constitutional limits in making his remarks, Mr. Barnwell advanced to the speaker's stand, but was restrained by members of the house.

Gov. Blease said that he came prepared for a fight because he could not stand the alleged misrepresentations. Following the tilt with Mr. Barnwell, the governor left the hall, accompanied by a number of his supporters. Mr. Stevenson followed him for the purpose, it is said, of stating that he did not wish Gov. Blease to understand that he had apologized for any statement made in his speech. The governor apparently believed that Mr. Stevenson wanted to fight, and pulled off his coat.

"I have been in some fights, but I never take off my coat," said Mr. Stevenson, returning to the hall. Disorder reigned in the house for the several minutes while the governor was making his charge. Friends of Mr. Barnwell and the governor crowded around, and for a time it seemed as if a general fight was imminent.

The governor, in his message or address, charged that the report of the legislative committee on the asylum probe was unfair in that it failed to discuss the charges by Senator Tillman that Gov. Blease and his "underlings and satellites" were trying to manipulate the sale of the asylum property in Columbia. He denied these charges, and also took exception to a speech by Mr. Stevenson earlier in the day.

### Another Account.

Columbia, March 4.—There was a great deal of disorder in the halls of the house of representatives Wednesday night. The house met to receive the report of the committee on privileges and elections on the trial of Albert D. Oliphant, reporter for the State, a newspaper, in the charge of acting in contempt of the house in slapping a member from Spartanburg. The majority of this committee reported that Mr. Oliphant was in contempt, though under extenuating circumstances, and that he should apologize to the house. The reporter came before the house and apologized for acting as he did, but stated he had no apology for the member who provoked it. He was given an ovation.

In the morning session of the house there had been some carousing discussion over the resolution of Representative Kirby to require a further investigation of the charges against certain asylum officials. At the night session of the house the governor appeared in person, and in reply to statements as published in an afternoon paper made a very bitter speech, in which he made threats of violence, etc. He was interrupted by Mr. Stevenson of the committee, who wished to explain something in the record. The governor was very angry, and was speaking at length when Mr. Barnwell of Charleston made the point of order that the governor was exceeding his constitutional rights in making a political speech of this nature, although admittedly he had the right to deliver a personal message from the desk.

The governor replied that any man who would take offense at his constitutional rights was a liar and a coward. Mr. Barnwell dashed aside the restraining hands of a number of members and rushed to the stand to resent this, but was restrained by officials of the house. The governor then left the hall amid a great uproar. As he was going out the governor was accosted by Mr. Stevenson, who advanced to make some statement.

The governor began to pull off his coat to enter fight, but a crowd intervened. Mr. Stevenson returned to the hall and explained what had happened in the lobby, and declared that when he wanted to fight he never took time to take off his coat.

### Account of Fight.

Columbia, March 4.—Just before

the house convened last night W. S. Rogers, Jr., member of the Spartanburg delegation, advanced to the press table. He charged A. D. Oliphant, representative of the State, with willfully misrepresenting him in a report of the proceedings several days ago. Mr. Oliphant advised Mr. Rogers to keep his head and discuss the matter in a sensible manner. Mr. Rogers insisted that he had been misrepresented. Mr. Oliphant struck Mr. Rogers twice and they were separated. When the house convened Mr. Wyche called the attention of the house to the fight.

### OLIPHANT APOLOGIZED.

### Resented Being Called a Liar by a Legislator.

Columbia, March 4.—After investigating the personal encounter of Tuesday night between A. D. Oliphant, a reporter for a local newspaper, and Representative Rogers of Spartanburg, the majority of the house committee on privileges and elections submitted a report requesting Mr. Oliphant to apologize to the house. The minority of the committee recommended that the speaker reprimand Mr. Oliphant. At the investigation Mr. Oliphant testified that Mr. Rogers provoked the difficulty by calling him a liar. Mr. Rogers denied his intention to reflect on Mr. Oliphant's veracity.

After debate tonight the house adopted the majority report of the committee. Mr. Oliphant then apologized before the bar of the house.

### OVER THE VETOES BILL IS PASSED

### Making Levy and Appropriations for the Various Counties in the State.

Special Correspondence.  
Columbia, March 4.—By a vote of 78 to 20 the house passed the county levy bill Wednesday afternoon. The message accompanying the bill, disclaimed the intention of the governor to veto the whole bill, but simply parts of it applying to Greenville and Beaufort counties. The message was referred to the judiciary committee.

Following the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee, the house passed the whole bill over the veto without voting on the parts to which the governor said he objected.

### THE MILEAGE BILL FINALLY KILLED

### Senate by a Vote of 21 to 10 De- cided to Kill All Bills on Calendar.

Special Correspondence.  
Columbia, March 4.—The mileage bill is dead, also the Fortner bill. This came about by the senate Wednesday night passing a resolution to kill all bills on the calendar except the appropriation bill, which is now in the hands of the governor and will be returned with vetoes, probably Thursday morning, although the governor threatened to hold it until Saturday, for under the constitution he is allowed three days in which to hold it.

### CARRANZA ORDERS A SPEEDY REPORT

### Instructions Committee to Give Ex- act Result of Their Findings.

(By Associated Press.)  
Nogales, Sonora, Mex., March 4.—All possible haste in reporting on the death of William S. Benton will be required of the committee on the death of William S. Benton, Tex. This was announced by General Carranza's headquarters today when assurances were given that the committee appointed last night had instructions to report confidentially to General Carranza the exact results of their findings, regardless of political or personal feeling.

It was said written instructions had been sent to members of the investigating committee, who had been instructed by telegraph today of their appointment. It was said Carranza would leave immediately for the east on the trip which will place him at least ten days out of communication, while on his overland march from Nogales to Casas Grandes, Chihuahua.

### Says Husband Was Not Sober in Years

Atlanta, March 4.—Charging that for four years after their wedding in March, 1909, G. M. Webster did not draw a sober breath, Mrs. Jean F. Webster has filed suit for a total divorce.

### COMMITTEE THANKED

Special Correspondence.  
Columbia, March 4.—At 7:30 a. m. session of the house agreed to pass the Nicholson resolution thanking the asylum investigating committee for its report. The Kirby resolution requiring the committee to make another report on charges contained in the Tillman letter was rejected.

### FINANCE BILL AGREED UPON

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR FIXED BY THE COMMITTEE.

### SENT TO GOVERNOR

### Who Announced That He Would Send the Usual Veto Mes- sage Next Saturday.

Special Correspondence.  
Columbia, March 4.—After having the general appropriations bill in its possession since Friday the free conference committee Wednesday afternoon reported it back to the house and senate. The conferees agreed to an appropriation of \$10,000 for a tuberculosis camp and \$12,000 for a tuberculosis hospital. The house recommended \$25,000 for a tuberculosis hospital but the senate cut this appropriation out, and conferees agreed on a compromise.

As the bill came back from free conference all of the state educational institutions but their new buildings except the institute for the deaf, dumb and blind, at Cedar Springs, which was given \$30,000 for a class room building. The item for public schools which came out of the bill were retained by the conferees.

The free conference committee left the state tax levy at six mills which they believed would be sufficient to cover the appropriations with the income of the state from other sources. At the request of the governor, Speaker Smith announced to the house that the chief executive would return the general appropriations bill to the house with his veto message at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. This means that the general assembly will in all probability adjourn sine die Saturday night.

### IS GATHERING DATA OF MEXICAN MURDERS

### SENATOR SHIVELY COMPI- LING RECORD OF DEATHS.

### OF ALL AMERICANS

### Since Beginning of Armed Revo- lution in Bloody Country to the South.

Washington, March 4.—Although Great Britain's reluctance to press the Benton case at this time has made the Mexican situation less acute, there are several aspects which it is almost certain will lead to a debate in the senate in a few days. It became known tonight that data concerning the number of foreigners killed in Mexico since armed revolution began is being gathered by the state department for Senator Shively, ranking member of the foreign relations committee, who is expected to present official records about conditions in the southern republic. It was reported that Senator Fall, of New Mexico, would open the debate arguing a change of policy.

The committee is taking active interest in the Mexican imbroglio, and intends to get all possible information, so it may be prepared for the situation that may arise, especially if the administration should determine on a change of policy. The reported murder of two American citizens—Gustav Baugh by constitutionalists and Clement Vergara by Mexican federalists—is as yet unexplained. General Carranza's inquiry into the disappearance of Baugh has not materialized, while the Mexican government has failed to clear up the mystery surrounding the latter.

(Continued on Page 3)

### MANY IN NORTH ARE UNEMPLOYED

### Demand Bread From Churches and Work From the Leg- islature.

(By Associated Press.)  
New York, March 4.—Several hundred men, who, under the leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World have been marching on church edifices recently, were arrested tonight in St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic church on West Broadway after they had disregarded warnings that if they entered the church it would be under peril of arrest.

When the policeman entered the church building pandemonium ensued. For half an hour there was wildest disorder, due in a measure to the efforts of the police to separate intruders from worshippers.

Boston, March 4.—The unemployed marched up Beacon Hill today and asked for work from the legislative committee on social welfare. The parade was headed by Morrison Swift, active in behalf of the unemployed for several years.

Women and men, numbering more than a hundred, claiming to be both skilled and unskilled workers, informed the committee that they had been out of work for months. Mr. Swift suggested that they be sent to the state farm.

### TRYING TO TRIANGLE CIVIL WAR TROUBLE

### REPRESENTATIVES SEEK U. S. SUPPORT

### TO SECURE PEACE

### By Launching Another Revolu- tion Healed—Felix

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 4.—The foreign relations committee was presented today with Pedro Del Villar and Castillo Ocon, representing the political interests of Felix Diaz. Members of the committee were frankly amazed when the Mexicans sought the moral support of the United States for a movement to bring about peace in Mexico by another revolution headed by Felix Diaz.

The committee had no idea, it is said, of the exact purpose of their visit, other than they wished to present information about the situation in Mexico. Members of the committee stated that the United States could not recognize any such movement. Villar and Ocon severely arraigned Huerta as corrupt, and Carranza and Villal as bandits, and argued that Felix Diaz had a host of loyal Mexican citizens behind him who would rush to his support to establish a real gov.

They sought a promise from the American government that it would uphold Diaz and recognize him if the counter revolution succeeded. Several members of the committee characterized the proposition as preposterous.

### Bryan Will Attend Pan-American Meet

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 4.—Secretary Bryan today informed the governing board of the Pan-American Union, composed of the representatives here, from all the American republics, that he had accepted the invitation of Chile, and would visit Santiago, Chile, next September at the time of the meeting there of the Fifth American conference. Senor Suarez, minister from Chile, extended the invitation to Secretary Bryan.

President Wilson has approved the plan and unless some unforeseen development interferes, the secretary will leave here about the middle of August. He expects to proceed down the west coast of South America, stopping at Peru, and to return by the east coast making visits in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Mr. Bryan's predecessors, Secretaries Root and Knox, paid friendly visits to a number of the South and Central American countries while they were in office.

### GEN. CARRANZA ORDERS BAUGH CASE INVESTIGATION.

(By Associated Press.)  
Nogales, Sonora, Mex., March 4.—Gen. Carranza tonight ordered an investigation of the Baugh case by the commission sent to El Paso to look into the death of William S. Benton, a British subject.

At Gen. Villal's report he stated that Baugh had been put in jail at Chihuahua City on suspicion of being an agent of an unfriendly interest. Villal said the American had been released and that since then has not been located. He promised to continue his efforts to get information.

### COUNSELLOR OF STATE RESIGNS

### JOHN BASSETT MOORE, THE THIRD MAN IN NATION, QUITS POST.

### WAS NOT IN ACCORD

### With Opinions of Superiors on Important Foreign Questions.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 4.—John Bassett Moore, counsellor of the state department and the recognized authority on international questions, concluded his service with the government today when President Wilson accepted the resignation Mr. Moore had submitted a month ago. Coming when international affairs occupy the forefront of official and public attention, the departure of Mr. Moore from a position second only to that of Mr. Bryan attracted widespread attention and comment.

Although the resignation had been in the president's hands since February 2, to go into effect today, this fact had not been generally known. There had been reports some months ago that the counsellor of the state department did not find his labors entirely congenial and was about to resign, but these reports were promptly denied.

It was explained then, and again officially explained today, that Mr. Moore had come into the administration with a definite understanding that his tenure was provisional for a year, so that he could return to his duties as head of the department of international law at Columbia university. This fact was strongly emphasized in the official correspondence made public today. Although the official statements—one from the president, one from Mr. Bryan and Mr. Moore's own letter of resignation—made no mention of the subject—it is a matter of common knowledge.

Some of the most important policies relating to foreign affairs were not always in accord with those of his superiors. At the same time it has been recognized that he gave unwavering loyalty and unprejudiced counsel to the fulfillment of policies as finally adopted. It is said in this connection that when the question of recognizing the Huerta government was being discussed Mr. Moore submitted a memorandum which preceded by which the United States would be justified in recognizing the Huerta government. Previous to Mr. Moore's appointment, however, the general policy of the administration not to recognize governments set up by arbitrary force had been outlined in a statement from President Wilson. When it was definitely determined not to recognize the Huerta government Mr. Moore contributed his energies to carrying out the policy officially determined upon.

During the diplomatic controversy with Japan over the California anti-alien law Mr. Moore was constantly consulted by the president, and his counsel was reflected in various notes defining the American attitude. When Mr. Bryan was in California Mr. Moore was acting secretary of state and in frequent conferences with the president on the Japanese question. At all times during Mr. Bryan's absence from Washington Mr. Moore was acting secretary and occasionally sat at the cabinet table.

### TWO IMPORTANT OFFICES TO FILL

### That of Counsellor of State and Solicitor Are Now Vacant.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 4.—The resignation of John Bassett Moore as counsellor of state, leaves two important places in the department of state to be filled. The other is that of solicitor, from which Joseph W. Folk recently resigned. The duties of the places are so large and work is accumulating so rapidly that it is expected there will not be much delay in filling them.

Among those mentioned for the places are Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, Minister to Spain under former President Cleveland; Henry White, former ambassador to France and John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico.

### Services at St. Bethel.

There will be preaching by the pastor at St. Bethel Baptist church on Saturday and Sunday at the usual hours.

### GREAT BRITAIN MAY PARTICIPATE

### Memorial Signed by Many Com- moners Presented to Premier.

(By Associated Press.)  
London, March 4.—By a substantial majority the house of commons tonight put on record a desire that the government reconsider its refusal to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific Exposition and agree to participate.

A memorial to this effect signed by more than 350 members of the house of commons, representing all political parties, will be presented tomorrow to Premier Asquith. The signers include Arthur J. Balfour, Andrew Bonar Law, and over half the Unionist members of the house, practically all the Nationalists and laborites and over one third of the liberals.

### Wilson and Bryan Are Pleased.

Washington, March 4.—Both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were pleased to learn of the possibility of Great Britain's participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition. It is known the administration never has lost hope that England would participate.

It had been suggested that the attitude of the United States over the Panama canal tolls controversy had been partly responsible for England's refusal to participate in the exposition.

### PLANS ARE COMPLETE FOR JOINT SESSION

### President Will Address Congress Today.

### URGE TOLL REPEAL

### Majority Leader Underwood Is Opposed to Repeal

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 4.—Resolutions were adopted by both houses of congress today providing for a joint session tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock to hear an address by President Wilson urging repeal of the provision of the United States law exempting American coastwise shipping from tolls.

President Wilson's determination to urge this reversal of policy with regard to tolls, by a personal appeal to congress, today stimulated interest in the controversy, democrats who intend to fight against repeal planning to carry on their struggle with all possible vigor. For several days, however, it has been apparent that the president has been gaining converts to his belief that toll exemption is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which provides that the canal shall be for the use of all nations on a basis of equality.

After the president has read his message it will be referred to the house committee on interstate commerce, which will draft legislation to carry out his recommendation. It is expected that the committee will revive a bill by Representative Sims of Tennessee, introduced at the last session, which would provide for ratification of the toll exemption.

Although some opposition to the bill will develop in the committee, it is assured of a favorable report, and an effort will be made to hasten its consideration in the house. Many democrats, including Majority Leader Underwood, oppose the repeal, but Mr. Underwood has announced that he will not attempt to organize the opposition. He intends to speak against it, however.

From the democratic side in the senate the opposition will be directed by Senators O'Gorman, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, and Senator Chamblain of Oregon. Supporters of the repeal have assured the president that the bill will pass both houses.

### Urge Laws Giving Government Control

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 4.—The Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, the largest primary wheat market of the world, is a private monopoly, a monopoly opposed to the interests of the producers it is supposed to serve, Benjamin Drake of Minneapolis, counsel for half a dozen growers' associations, today declared before the house rules committee, Mr. Drake and representatives of organizations of northwestern wheat growers urged the enactment of laws establishing federal control of public terminal grain warehouses, government inspection and grading of grain, prohibition of dealings in grain futures where actual delivery is not intended.

Drake placed before the committee many of the rules of the Minneapolis chamber, which he said showed his monopolistic tendencies and practices.

### ADMINISTRATION NOW A YEAR OLD

### FIRST YEAR OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC RULE IN DECADE.

### BIG ACHIEVEMENTS

### Tariff, Banking and Currency Legislation Important Feature.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 4.—The democratic administration was a year old today. A twelve-month ago at noon Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office, ushering the democracy into control of the national government for the first time in twenty years.

At the white house, in executive quarters generally, and in congressional circles, the day served to recall the work of the fleeting year. From the time the president broke a century-old precedent and stood before an assembled congress to urge enactment of a low tariff there has been close co-operation between the chief executive and democratic leaders in congress. Enactment of a new tariff law on Oct. 3, 1913, making vital changes in the duties of a banking and currency act on Dec. 23, 1913.

Much of the president's time and energy have been spent in wrestling with a troublesome Mexican situation, as yet unsolved, and the diplomatic tangle with Japan growing out of the passage by California of a new anti-alien land law. Lately he has been devoting himself to a rehabilitation of the foreign relations of the United States, to drafting with Secretary Bryan of new peace treaties, the settlement of the Panama toll controversy with Great Britain, and with Colombia growing out of the partition of the canal, and many other subjects of foreign policy.

Five times before congress declared before the tariff, the currency, Mexican affairs, the canal, and the "State of the Union" and trust legislation. Recommendations of his annual message or the building of an Alaskan railway, rural credits, and anti-trust reform still are in the hands of congress, with assurances of leaders that they will be made law before adjournment.

Interest in the president's sixth message was apparent when it became known he would address congress tomorrow. Advocacy of the repeal of the clause exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of canal tolls, Mr. Wilson for the first time, asks congress, particularly his own party, to reverse itself, but his argument is that when congress last passed on the question of the United States has arisen, and because of doubt existing on the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he urges the repeal of the provision.

### President Breaks Precedents.

Washington residents to whom the ways and manners of a president have been a matter of intimate observation have watched President Wilson with interest. He has broken many precedents. His ways have been quite informal, but the most conspicuous characteristic of all is his disinclination to making public speeches. He has declined hundreds of invitations and has attended only one public banquet—last night's ceremony of the National Geographic society, in honor of Col. Goethals. His trips out of Washington have been few. While congress has been in session the president has made it a point to be at his desk continuously.

Mr. Wilson appears with a uniformed aide only at army or navy functions, and the motorcycles which used to precede the president's automobile have been substituted by a car with secret service men, who follow inconspicuously behind, so that the president drives about Washington attracting little attention.

### KILLED BY FALL.

### Little Greenville Lad Met Instant Death Yesterday While at Play.

Special to The Intelligencer.  
Greenville, March 4.—Playing with other children on the second floor of a dwelling house under the supervision of construction here, little Frank Howell, three-years-old son of Henry G. Howell of this city, fell 50 feet or more to the floor below and was almost instantly killed.

The child's head struck the sharp sill, crushing his skull and mashing features to such an extent that even his father hardly recognized him. The tot was the pet of the neighborhood. His mother was ill at the time and is now prostrated.